

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXI. No. 40

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broadway
Street—SOLAR SHIRAZ—LIVE DEER.LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728
and 730 Broadway—THE BLACK DOMINO—BETWEEN YOU
AND ME AND THE POET.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel—THE DUTCHMAN—GLANCE AT NEW YORK—THE
TWO.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EAST LEXEN,
ON THE FLAUNCEY.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 65 Broadway, opposite
Metropolitan Hotel—STREET SONGS, DANCING, &c.—
ITALIAN AIRS BY MISS ANTONI.TONT PATON'S OPERA HOUSE, 101 Bowery—SING-
ING, DANCING, &c.—THE MOUNTAIN DANCE.GEORGE ORRISSETT'S MINSTRELS—THE OLD SCHOOL
OF MINSTRELS, BALLADS, MORAL SONGS, &c., at the Fifth
Avenue Opera House, No. 24 West Twenty-first St.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broad-
way—DAYS OF THE NEW YORK THEATRE—THE OLD COM-
MUNITIES, &c.—THE HOP OF FANTASY.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—THEOPHILUS MIN-
STRELS—BALLADS, DANCING AND FANTASIES.NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—
Open from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M.COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor Place—LECTURE BY COL.
N. W. DANIELS AND MRS. DANIELS, IN BEHALF OF THE
FRENCH.

CLINTON HALL, Astor Place—BARNARD CONCERT.

New York, Friday, February 9, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Our Paris correspondence and the extracts from the leading journals of Paris, London, Manchester and Liverpool, which we publish this morning, show the effect in each of those cities of the French Emperor's announcement on the Mexican question. The estimates thus given differ on many minor points, but in the main agree that Maximilian has been given up by his imperial patron, and that his cause is hopeless. On this point the French papers speak out even more strongly than the English press.

Particulars of the instructions given by Napoleon to Baron Salfer, the special envoy he has despatched to arrange with Maximilian for the withdrawal of the French troops, are strongly confirmative of the favorable construction which has been placed on the Emperor's speech. Napoleon is represented to have told Baron Salfer to hurry off to Mexico by the first steamer, and inform Maximilian that all the French Emperor's obligations to him had been discharged, and that he must now rely on his own resources, without the aid of the French troops. The envoy asked for credentials; but Napoleon replied that none were necessary; that a mere verbal message was all that was required. This in itself is commented upon as not the least significant feature in the present crisis.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 26th and London on the 28th ult., arrived at Portland yesterday, bringing one day later news from Europe. The relief of General Prim, chief of the Spanish insurrection, into Portugal, appears to be an accomplished fact, though it had not been confirmed from Madrid. Prim and his associates had been ordered to lay down their arms before entering Portuguese territory.

Reinforcements were to be immediately despatched to the Spanish squadron in the Pacific. A telegram from London announces the seizure of a vessel about to sail for Peru, and which doubtless was suspected of being a Chilean privateer.

United States five-twenty remained unchanged at 90½ in the London money market. American cotton had declined one-half penny per pound in Liverpool.

THE RIVER PLATE WAR.

Extremely interesting details regarding the war between Paraguay and the allies are contained in our Buenos Ayres correspondence. The latest reports were to the effect that the work of concentrating the allied land and naval forces had so far progressed that on the 25th of January they would make a grand combined attack, with forty-five thousand troops and thirty war steamers, on the Paraguayan stronghold of Humaca, on the Paraguay river. This is a place of immense strength, mounting over one hundred heavy guns, and defended by a strong force of men, and the allied forces, and having to back it a Paraguayan army of fifteen or twenty thousand and a considerable fleet. The march of the allies in pursuit of the retreating Paraguayans, across the province of Corrientes to the Paraguay river, for three hundred miles through an almost uninhabited country, is described as one of the greatest difficulties and suffering, and hundreds of the troops perished on the way and many others deserted.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the credentials of Mr. John Pickle, as senator from North Carolina, were presented and laid on the table. The gentlemen elected as Senators by Colorado were admitted to seats on the floor. Bills were introduced to amend the national judicial system and to repeal the act authorizing the settlement of claims for property destroyed by the national forces in the rebellious States during the war. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to report if further legislation is necessary for the protection of the civil rights of "gentle" citizens in the Mormon Territory of Utah. The bill indemnifying naval paymaster Rittenhouse for the public funds stolen from him at Panama was passed. The consideration of the House representation bills constituted amendment was resumed, and Mr. Lane, of Indiana, made a speech on the subject, after which it was laid over until to-day. The House amendments to the President's Bureau bill, excepting the one restricting the Bureau's operations to the States in which the habeas corpus was suspended on the 1st inst., were agreed to after considerable debate, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the bill setting aside the government lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas exclusively for homesteads of eighty acres each to actual settlers, without distinction on account of color, was passed by a vote of one hundred and twelve to twenty-nine. Over ten millions of acres are by this bill appropriated to the purpose named. The Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and a considerable portion of the day was spent in discussion of propositions to strike out appropriations for the Pensacola and Norfolk Navy Yards. One of twenty-eight thousand dollars for the former was stricken out, and, without taking final action on the others, further consideration of the bill was postponed. The bill to establish a uniform bankruptcy system was discussed for some time, but not disposed of. During the course of the day's proceedings the personal controversy of Tuesday between General Rousseau and Mr. Grinnell was renewed, and was conducted with considerable acrimony. No night session of the House was held yesterday.

THE LOUISIANA.

In the Senate yesterday, among the bills receiving favorable reports was that regulating taxes on lands taken for Crown water purposes. Bills were introduced to vest in the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the exclusive power of granting licenses for the sale of liquors, and to prevent railroad companies engaging in the manufacturing or warehouse business. The bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the City of New York's Cemetery, and requiring the board of health to keep and remove to be licensed and regulated.

In the Assembly the annual Appropriation bill was ordered to its third reading, as was also, after some debate, that empowering the First Police House of the City to bind out children. A resolution was introduced and referred requesting our Congressional representatives to endeavor to effect a speedy construction of the currency and a resumption of specie payments.

THE CITY.

The fresh weather suddenly assumed another shape in this city and vicinity yesterday. The slight fall of snow of the previous night was succeeded in the morning by a drizzle, which froze so fast as it touched the pavement, covering the streets with a surface of ice, and rendering walking for the streets extremely difficult, and almost impossible. Many accidents and falls were the result.

but none of a serious nature have been reported. Rain continued to fall moderately throughout a considerable portion of the day; but the temperature moderated, the freezing operation ceased, and the sidewalks and crossings soon less of their slippery character, but became exceedingly muddy, sloppy and disagreeable. The Board of Councilmen held a short session yesterday, and disposed of a few routine papers. The resolution from the Aldermen making an appropriation of twenty-three thousand dollars for the use of the Croton Aqueduct Department for repairing sewers was laid over, as was also one directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile three thousand copies of the corporation ordinances.

The case of Carl Noelle, the alleged Prussian ambassador, was again up yesterday before United States Commissioner Newton, but was again adjourned without definite action, the Sheriff of the county, who has custody of the accused, still declining to produce him in court.

In the case of Robert Martin, charged with complicity in the rebel attempt to burn this city, the District Attorney yesterday submitted an argument, before Judge Shipman, in favor of quashing certain writs in the case. The Judge's decision was reserved.

Henry Palmer, alias Dutch Harry, tried before Judge Shipman, was yesterday found guilty of having in his possession counterfeit money, and remanded for sentence. The libel suit of Elias Hale against George S. Page, for alleged injury to the character of the former resulting from certain advertisements published by the latter, was concluded yesterday before Judge Foster, in the Supreme Court, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of plaintiff for five thousand dollars damages—the full amount claimed.

Judge G. S. Barnard sat in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and sentenced several criminals to various terms of imprisonment. He will sit again to-day in the same court.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday David Beckwith was convicted of larceny. William Davis and Michael Thompson, charged with similar offences, pleaded guilty. Max Friedlander, who forged an order for three hundred dollars worth of goods, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. These prisoners were remanded for sentence. Thomas McGuire was tried and acquitted on a charge of embezzling three hundred dollars.

The execution of John Hackett, for murder, which was to have taken place at the Tombs to-day, has been postponed, a stay of proceedings having been granted for the purpose of taking his case to the Supreme Court. A verdict of guilty was yesterday rendered by the jury in the case of Nelson Steward, tried in the United States District Court in Brooklyn on charge of counterfeiting national currency. He will be sentenced on Wednesday next.

A report prevailed in this city and Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to the effect that Archy Hughes, the well known minstrel, had been shot by a Southern American rebel refugee in Montreal, Canada, on Wednesday night.

The grand masked ball of the Arion Society took place at the Academy of Music last night. A full account of its brilliant as well as funny features is given in another portion of our present issue. It was attended by an immense and delighted throng.

Admission in favor of General Sweeney's war policy were delivered last evening, before a large assembly of enthusiastic friends, at 155 First avenue, and thirty new recruits were enrolled.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY JOURNAL.

The Annual Convention of the United States gave their annual festival last evening, at 114 and 116 East Thirtieth street.

Proctor Hough, of the Dudley Observatory, last evening read a paper before the Polytechnic Society, on the comparative changes of the barometer and thermometer during the cold snap of last month, from which it appears that in January the barometer attained the greatest elevation ever known in the United States.

Thomas Kearney, who was run over by last Monday, on the corner of Elm and Pearl streets, on one of the Fulton ferry and steamer street cars, died yesterday at the New York Hospital. A coroner's inquest was held in the case, and the jury acquitted the driver of the car, but expressed the opinion that the railroad company should have a sign on an extra horse at that point, to avoid future similar accidents.

One million pounds of serviceable and unserviceable gunpowder were sold at auction at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The Dupont, Hamard and Laffin Powder Company were the only competitors.

The annual session of officers of the American Institute was held yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the success of the Greeley ticket.

The dwelling No. 229 Thompson street was yesterday morning occupied by burglars, who, after stealing about two hundred and fifty dollars worth of property, fired the premises. The fire was soon discovered by the inmates, and extinguished, and two young men, giving their names as James Money and James Morton, were arrested while endeavoring to escape from the house, and locked up for trial.

The stock market was strong and active yesterday. Governments were firm. Gold was steady, closing at 140½.

Yesterday was emphatically a dull day in commercial circles, and but little business was even attempted, much less consummated. The markets were quite generally depressed and sound commodities were lower. Groceries were steady. Cotton was dull and lower. Petroleum was dull. On 'Change floor was excited, and good to choice qualities were decidedly higher. Wheat and corn were dull and lower. Oats were firmer. Pork was higher. Lard was firmer. Cheese was active and higher. Whiskey was dull and nominal.

MINOR EVENTS.

The steamship *Eagle*, from Havana on the 3d inst., arrived here yesterday. The *Gran Opera* troops had given two of their series of performances in that city with great success, the artists being enthusiastically received by the Havanaers. The *Eagle* brought little other news of interest.

Senator B. Vienna MacKenna, in a communication which we publish in another column, explains the circumstances connected with the recent proceedings against him of our authorities, on suspicion of his implication in a scheme to fit out an expedition in this city to assist Chile in her war with Spain.

The delegation of colored men who visited President Johnson on Wednesday have issued a reply to his arguments against compelling the Southern States to grant the elective franchise to the freedmen. They of course consider the President's views unsound, and say that in urging the amnesty between the poor whites and the negroes of the South as a reason for depriving the latter of the ballot, he is "drawing an argument from an incident of a state of slavery and making it a basis for a policy adapted to a state of freedom." They contend that this hostility between the two classes will cease to exist with the complete eradication of slave institutions, having been generated and fostered by the slaveholders for the purpose of maintaining a mastery over both.

The colored men of Brooklyn, at a recent meeting held to take action in favor of securing homesteads for the freedmen, appointed a committee to visit President Johnson and members of Congress in reference to the matter.

The democratic correspondence as having been greatly encouraged by the results of their State Convention held on Wednesday, and confident of success in the campaign which that gathering inaugurated. They are much pleased with their nomination for Governor, Mr. English being a man of much ability and popularity. It is expected that the republicans will set up as his opponent a radical negro suffrage candidate.

Orders from Washington have been received at Wilmington, N. C., for the immediate discontinuance of that military district. There are now only three remnants of national infantry in the entire State of North Carolina, one of them being at the other of the colored troops.

A small bridge over a creek on the Bloomfield and Newark Railroad, near Bloomfield, New Jersey, gave way yesterday morning as a passenger train was crossing. The train was thrown into the creek and was completely wrecked. One passenger was instantly killed and several others were injured.

A complicated disaster occurred on Tuesday evening on the New York Central Railroad, near Lancaster station, resulting in the wrecking of three trains, but no serious injury to any of their passengers. One train was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle, and two others, coming from opposite directions, ran into the wreck, and were themselves in turn constantly shattered.

The British bark *Jenny*, from Liverpool for Savannah, was wrecked on the 4th inst. off Cape Hatteras, and of twenty-four persons on board all but four perished. The schooner *Charles Williams* was abandoned at sea on the 5th ult. Her crew were rescued and taken to Savannah.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE BLACK DELEGATION—THE ISSUE.

The visit of the African delegation which waited upon President Johnson on Wednesday last, has resulted in a pretty clear understanding between the parties, and in what appears a decided split. Messrs. Fred Douglass (famous for his speeches), George T. Downing (famous for his fine oysters, which, fried, roasted and stewed, have given him the distinction of F. R. S.), and other representatives of their race, called upon the President to secure his assistance in behalf of their equal rights in the matter of the elective franchise, not only in the District of Columbia, but throughout the United States. Their cordial reception by the President, and his full, frank, familiar and yet statesmanlike address to them, we published yesterday.

The leading feature of this address was in the difficulties and dangers to both races which President Johnson believed would follow the experiment of immediate and universal suffrage, including the emancipated blacks of the Southern States. From the hatred created, on both sides, between the poor whites and the blacks of the South, under the institution of slavery, he pauses to inquire whether these two races now, "without preparation, without time for passion and excitement to be appeased, and without time for the slightest improvement—whether the one should be turned loose upon the other and be thrown together at the ballot box, with this enmity and hate existing between them." He fears that the result would be a war between the two races, and the destruction of the weaker; and this is the danger which he would avoid. He would avoid it by first preparing the two races for the new order of things, and thus gradually extend the suffrage to the black race. Finally, if careful trial and experience shall prove that the two races cannot come together under the same laws and regulations, he would advocate the colonization of the blacks in some region to themselves. But whether the right of suffrage shall be enlarged or abridged, he contends is a question which belongs to the people of the several States.

These views were anything but satisfactory to the African delegation. Douglass was ready and anxious for a rejoinder on the spot, but, with commendable deference to the proprieties of the occasion, he refrained, and, with a few passing observations, he and his delegation withdrew, and framed elsewhere their reply to the President, which we publish to-day. They contend that the President is in error "in drawing an argument from an incident of a state of slavery, and making it a basis for a policy adapted to a state of freedom," that the hatred created between Southern poor whites and blacks by slavery must cease with the removal of the cause; that we must not put new wine into old bottles; that "peace is not to be secured by degrading one race and exalting another;" that negro suffrage is just, and necessary to the protection of the blacks from injustice, and, finally, that it is impossible to imagine that the time can ever come when the black race "can be removed from this country without a terrible shock to its prosperity and peace."

Thus the issue is at length clearly defined between President Johnson and the blacks. He cannot grant all they demand, and they will not meet him half way. They must have all, nothing, and right away. They will make no abatement as to these extremes. Emancipated yesterday, after a hundred years of bondage and its degrading influences, they would have all the rights, privileges and powers of voters to-day, regardless of legal difficulties or probable consequences. The President pleads for time to prepare them and the Southern whites for the great change which has come upon both races with the removal of slavery. His policy is that of prudence and safety, and if the blacks of this country are wise they will trust to President Johnson as their best friend, instead of rashly rejecting his counsel in their behalf. It is through him and his exertions in behalf of the great constitutional amendment that the freedom of the four million blacks of this country has been secured against all contingencies. He has thus proved himself the faithful successor of Abraham Lincoln as their best friend. If they are wise they will so regard him, and patiently wait for time and reason to do their work. Rashness and fanaticism will lead them only to ruin.

MAXIMILIAN AS PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—Now that the Emperor of France has recognized the American doctrine of President Monroe by withdrawing gracefully from his interference with the affairs of Mexico, it is proper to inquire what will be the fate of the monarch he leaves unsupported by his bayonets. When Maximilian first ascended the throne of Mexico he declared that he did so by the will or the voice of the Mexican people. We do not remember of ever seeing a record of the votes of those people, as we did those of the French people when they almost unanimously elected Napoleon III. the first President of their short-lived republic. And now, as a "cause of emotion" to the American people has been removed by the timely and considerate action of the French Emperor, would it not be well for Maximilian to consider the propriety of removing another "cause of emotion" to our people by promptly abdicating his imperial throne and casting himself upon the suffrages of the Mexican people as a candidate for the Presidency of a restored republic of Mexico? This would not only quiet the "emotion of the American people" with respect to this Mexican question, but it would fall upon their irritated minds as a grateful shower falls in midsummer upon fields of parching grain. It is not unlikely that our people would rather like Maximilian and his beautiful consort than otherwise, after a concession like this to American principles and policy. His opponent for the Mexican Presidency would naturally be Juarez, who can show his strength after the French troops are withdrawn. At any rate there is a fine field for Maximilian to establish, if elected to the Presidency of Mexico, a republican court in that country that would become as brilliant and distinguished as any that could bear an imperial name.

THE CONVENTION DEMOCRAT.—The democratic in the State of Connecticut have exhibited symptoms of a decided improvement. Their Convention, which assembled on Wednesday, at Hartford, to nominate candidates for Governor and State officers, unanimously placed Hon. James B. English at the head of their ticket. Mr. English belongs to that school of democrats who manifested by their action an appreciation of the momentous events of the late war. He was foremost among the few democratic members of the last Congress in the advocacy of the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery. Without his efforts

his views with equal frankness and vigor to delegations from both classes. The black delegations do not appear to be perfectly satisfied with him; but the white men are. In regard to Congress the case is just reversed.

The Emperor Napoleon's Last Best Stroke of Policy.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his address to the French Legislature, uses this language:—"The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil will be palliated by the frankness of our declarations." This sentence contains the gist of the whole matter as regards the motive of the Emperor's changed policy relative to Mexico; and though it is qualified by statements and expressions we may not agree with, it is all we could expect under the circumstances, and so far ought to be satisfactory. The Emperor changes his policy out of regard to the sentiment of the people of "the great American republic." That is the whole of it; and for the same reason we may believe he will carry out fully and in good faith his proposed abandonment of the Mexican intervention.

We have in this another example of the sagacity and statesmanship of the extraordinary man who rules France. He never loses an opportunity to aggrandize that country, to increase its commercial prosperity, to add to its weight in the affairs of the world or councils of nations, to make himself the prominent figure in the movements of the age, and, if we may say so, to fortify the monarchical or the imperial principle of government. In all of which, while we give him credit for wishing to promote the well being of mankind and of France in particular, the ruling motive, doubtless, may be found in personal and dynastic ambition and in the desire for fame. But he has the wonderful tact never to advance beyond his depth, and to stop short in whatever course he takes at the right time. We saw this in the war with Russia, and again in the war with Austria. The object of the war against Russia was primarily to check the continually advancing and overshadowing power of the Czar in the East, and next to make France again, under the second Napoleon's régime, a controlling power in Europe. The Emperor was skilful enough to use England as an ally in the work. But as soon as this was accomplished in the Crimea he made peace, without pushing the war to extremities from an insane thirst for military glory. The war in Italy was for the purpose of crippling the power of Austria there, and by that means to prevent the revolutions that might be dangerous to himself and the established order of things in Europe, to increase his own power in that country, and to aggrandize the French name. This he was able to do without the alliance of any other power, and he did it. Here, too, as in the case of Russia, he made peace immediately he had attained his object, apparently tempering victory with magnanimity. The basis of his policy in all cases is to advance as far as he can, safely or prudently, in carrying out the *idée Napoléonienne*, and to stop or withdraw as soon as it is prudent to do so. He won the admiration of the world in the cases of Russia and Austria, and now he will increase it in the case of Mexico. Able as he is, he is not infallible. The greatest of men are not. He made a mistake in the Mexican intervention, and his position has become untenable. He sees it to be so, and, wisely and accordingly, he has decided to do so. He is skilful enough to frankly and gracefully stop when success is not practicable, or when it cannot be attained without sacrifices vastly disproportionate to the value of the object desired. We regard, therefore, the declaration of his purpose to withdraw from Mexico as his last and best stroke of policy. It will renew the old and long friendship between France and "the great American republic" it will greatly weaken opposition at home, and it will increase his credit as a great statesman among all nations.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S PRINCIPLES AND HOPES.—In his most admirable address to the Montana delegation the President laid down in a few words an account of his political career, the expression of his principles and the noble utterance of his patriotic wishes for the country. No man in the world is so exalted that he might not be proud to stand on just such a platform, or to be remembered in the history of his country as the man of whom these words were true. We believe that certain expressions in this speech will become household words with the American people, in particular the very fine one, "I feel that I can afford to do right; and so feeling, God being willing, I intend to do right; and, so far as in me lies, I intend to administer this government upon the principles that lie at the foundation of it." No wonder that the radicals are opposed to such a man; that one accuses him of falsification in the Senate, and that another abuses him by undignified and opprobrious references in the House. Partisan fanaticism in all times hate and abuse the stubborn, upright men that cannot be bent to their unworthy purposes. Here is the President's further declaration to the parties, his assurance to them that he is above their atmosphere, out of reach of the ordinary temptation of political men, and not to be swayed from his principles by any brilliant bait.

I can inform all aspirants who are trying to form their combinations for the future—who want to make one organization for one purpose, and another for another—that they will find in my reply to the Montana delegation, and henceforth, I will do right; and, being in that condition, I will do right. I make this announcement for the purpose of letting all know that my wish is to remove the government, not to make combinations with reference to any future candidacy for the Presidency of the United States. I have reached the utmost point. My race is run so far as that is concerned. My object is to perform my duty, and that I will endeavor to do.

Here is the account of a great man's final ambition:—

And now, in this position, if I can be instrumental in removing the government of the United States, in removing it to some position in the United States where it will be more secure, I will do so. I have been interrupted by one of the most significant remarks that ever occurred in the world, so that we can proclaim some of the things that are said. I shall do that. The signature of my ambition has been filed, and filed to overflowing.

What more could a true patriot say?

THE CONVENTION DEMOCRAT.—The democratic in the State of Connecticut have exhibited symptoms of a decided improvement. Their Convention, which assembled on Wednesday, at Hartford, to nominate candidates for Governor and State officers, unanimously placed Hon. James B. English at the head of their ticket. Mr. English belongs to that school of democrats who manifested by their action an appreciation of the momentous events of the late war. He was foremost among the few democratic members of the last Congress in the advocacy of the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery. Without his efforts

in that direction it would have been impossible to secure its endorsement by that body during that session. His nomination for the office of Governor of the State by the democratic party proves that the party in that State, at least, has finally concluded to abandon its foolish policy of the past and adapt itself to the modern condition of affairs in the land. He is placed on a platform pledging an unequivocal support to the President in his work of readjusting the country and in open hostility to the revolutionary radicals in Congress. The party has thus placed itself in a strong position, and the republicans, in their Convention, which meets next week, will have to repudiate the course of the Sumner and Stevens faction in the national Legislature or they will find themselves swamped on election day and Mr. English proclaimed the next Governor of the State.

MODELS ABOUT THE FRENCH EMPEROR'S SPEECH.—The first translation of the Emperor Napoleon's address to the French Legislature, sent to the press, was not a good one, and since the original text has been received there does not seem to be a very clear understanding of it. The words and the meaning are interpreted differently by the different newspapers, and commented upon accordingly. The Emperor knows how to be ambiguous when it suits his purpose; but we think the address is clear on the Mexican question, especially when the motive of the policy he enunciates is considered. The passage which was imperfectly rendered, and which puzzles the press philosophers most, is the following, as correctly published in the *Monitor*, the official organ of Napoleon:—

Je m'entends avec l'Empereur Maximilien pour faire l'expédition de Mexico. Les troupes françaises qui sont en Mexico ne sont pas destinées à conquérir le Mexique, mais à défendre les intérêts français qui sont en Mexico.

Translated, it reads as follows:—

I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to make a time for the removal of our troops in such a way that their return may be effected without compromising the French interests which we have to defend in that country.

The point of difference between this correct text and that which was first sent to the press is in the words about defending French interests in Mexico. The first and incorrect copy puts the expression in the past tense—"the French interests which we have been defending in that remote country" whereas the Emperor says, "the French interests which we have to defend in that remote country." There is certainly a great difference between withdrawing the troops without compromising the interests he has been defending, and doing so without compromising the interests he has to defend. The interests he has been defending may not be those, and we think will not be those, he has to defend now or hereafter. This, we believe, is quite evident from the whole tenor of the address, and from the motive he gives for withdrawing the troops, namely—out of regard to the sentiment of the United States.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP.—We take pleasure in stating that the North American Lloyd Steamship Company have lately made a very valuable acquisition by purchasing of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company the two well known steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, of the line Collins line, both favorites of the traveling public, and well fitted to add to the credit and popularity of this line. Their regular trips between New York and Bremen are to commence on the 1st inst., and the Thursdays are very conveniently chosen as the days of departure. The Western Metropolis, as has already been advertised, will, in addition to her regular trips, be now being frequently called on by the company, and will be found to be a most comfortable and convenient mode of traveling.

The favorite sidewalk steamship *Herman Livingston*, commanded by Captain J. B. Bazar, will leave New York, on 30 North river, for Savannah, Ga., at three o'clock precisely to-morrow, carrying the United States mails and connecting with the Central Railroad for the interior. Passengers by this fast vessel will be in time for the Florida steamer from Savannah on Tuesday morning. Mails close at the Post Office at half-past one P. M. Livingston, Fox & Co., 141 Broadway, are her agents.

THEATRICAL.

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN IN BROOKLYN.

Miss Lucille Western appears at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, in her powerful and celebrated personation of Lady Isabel, in the play of "East Lynne, or The Elopement." The character is identified with the name of Miss Western, who interprets it with rare force. The play is finely acted, with a number of popular artists from this city. It will be the only performance which Miss Western's engagement at Wood's theatre—commencing next Monday—will permit her to give.

MICHELLE LAROUS.

Miss Jean Homer played Camille, in the *Pato de a Coquette*, at the Opera House, Pittsburgh, February 8. She was very well received, and entered on a short, but very flattering engagement.

Mr. Charles Dillon is playing to crowded houses at the Academy of Music, Albany. He has been induced to forego professional engagements at other places, in order to comply with the unusual demand of the public, presented in the form of a written request, and remain in Albany two weeks longer. Mr. Dillon is managed by Mr. Samuel Corville, the acting manager of Wood's theatre, New York.

Mr. Chaney appears as Sam, at the Arch Street theatre, Philadelphia, on the 19th of February.

Sole Western is playing to crowded houses at the new Memphis theatre, Memphis, Tenn.

City Intelligence.

REMOVAL OF TELEGRAPH BATTERIES.—The United States Telegraph Company yesterday reduced their charges upon messages to and from Boston and intermediate cities fifty per cent. The rates to Boston are now thirty cents, instead of sixty, as heretofore.

THE BALL SEASON.—One of the most select and agreeable balls of the season will be held on the 19th instant at Irving Hall, under the auspices of the National Telegraph Union, which is composed of the employees of the various telegraph companies throughout the country.

Among those expected to be present we may mention Prof. Morse and family, Mr. Cyrus W. Field and family, General Marshall Lefferts and family, Dr. and Surgeon-General Dix, ex-Secretary of War, Major Hoffman, Hon. E. O'Reilly, Captain E. J. Rogers and many others. The Reception and Floor Committees will be headed by Messrs. Francis C. Johnson and others.

THE LATEST NEWS.—The latest news from the South is that the rebels are still in the hands of the Union forces, and that the Union forces are still in the hands of the rebels.

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